



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ITALY.

Quarantine measures against the plague.

EMBASSY OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1899.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: Referring to the note of this royal embassy of the 13th instant, I have the honor to communicate to your excellency the following telegram which I have received from the royal ministry of the interior:

By an order, bearing date of June 16, it has been directed that the maritime sanitary operations prescribed in the maritime sanitary ordinances now in force for vessels and goods that have been declared to be infected with the bubonic plague, must be exclusively performed in the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Nisida, Palermo, Messina, Brindisi, and Venice.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest consideration.

G. C. VINCI,
Royal Chargé d'Affaires of Italy.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

MALTA.

Quarantine restrictions against the plague.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, Valletta, June 2, 1899.

SIR: In view of the cases of plague now existing in Egypt I have the honor to offer the following suggestions and information, which, I believe, will be of service to our Government:

A few days ago the board of health of Malta met and, on account of the conditions above stated, revised the then existing quarantine laws so as to practically shut out vessels coming from dangerous ports under certain conditions.

A copy of the new laws I inclose in duplicate.

I understand that Admiral Dewey will in a few days leave Hongkong for home by way of the Suez Canal, and also that he desires to stop at Malta and Gibraltar. If so, I anticipate that information as to the requirements at ports so far ahead as Malta and Gibraltar will be of service to him, to the end that he may shape his course so as to meet with no obstructions here in the way of quarantine laws. For this reason I have been in consultation with the authorities at this port, for the purpose of finding out under what conditions the *Olympia* will be given free pratique, should she arrive here.

I am informed that the safest course for Admiral Dewey to pursue is to stop at Singapore, and get from there a clean bill of health. That given him at Hongkong will probably be a foul one, as there is plague there. Should he desire to stop at Colombo, it would be best for him to inquire previous to entering that port, if everything is all right and if a clean bill of health would be given him upon his departure. The next port, Aden, stopped at and enough coal taken on board to last the ship to Malta. Under present conditions free communication may be had with the shore at this port. Leaving Aden, the *Olympia* should go direct through the canal, in quarantine, without holding any communication whatever with Suez, Ismalia, or Port Said. The clean bill of